

NOTES

MORE ADDITIONS TO THE LOUISIANA FLORA.—The following taxa apparently represent new records for the state of Louisiana. Voucher specimens are deposited in the herbaria of the University of Southwestern Louisiana (LAF) and (except for *Cyperus uniflorus*) of Southern Methodist University (SMU).

Bulbostylis barbata (Rottb.) C. B. Clarke. Iberia Parish; locally common in sandy soil in sugarcane field, Weeks Island, *John W. Thieret and William D. Reese 9703*, 15 October 1962.

Cyperus difformis L. Lafayette Parish: in fallow rice field 13 miles west southwest of Lafayette near Acadia Parish border, *A. J. Delahousaye 71*, 23 October 1963.

Cyperus oxylepis Nees. Cameron Parish: back ridge along Gulf of Mexico about 2 miles east of Holly Beach, *Thieret 8818*, 7 July 1962. Lafayette Parish: disturbed soil at edge of swamp about 3 miles northeast of Broussard, *Thieret 16728*, 20 November 1963. St. Mary Parish: disturbed soil in clearing in upland woods, Cote Blanche Island, *Thieret 16316*, 14 September 1963.

Cyperus uniflorus Torr. et Hook. Grant Parish: Pollock, *John Lynch s.n.*, 9 September 1938.

Cypselea humifusa Turp. St. Landry Parish: in drying mud of cow path in clearing about 4 miles northwest of Grand Coteau, *Thieret 16462*, 5 October 1963.

Drymaria cordata (L.) Willd. Lafayette Parish: among grasses at edge of grazed field, southwest side of Lafayette, *Thieret 16594*, 23 October 1963.

Phyllanthus urinaria L. St. Mary Parish: locally common in bed of little-used dirt road through upland woods, Cote Blanche Island, *Thieret 16712*, 15 November 1963.

Abutilon hulseanum (Torr. et Gray) Torr. ex Chapm. St. Mary Parish: disturbed soil near salt mine, Cote Blanche Island, *Thieret 15876*, 7 May 1963.

Bowlesia incana Ruiz et Pavon. St. Martin Parish: locally common at edge of willow dominated depression along highway 90, about 6.8 miles south of Broussard, *Thieret 17063*, 3 April 1964. Although credited to Louisiana in Small's *Manual*, *Bowlesia incana* is cited as occurring "from Texas to California" by Mathias and Constance in their treatment of Umbelliferae in *North American Flora*.

Facelis retusa (Lam.) Sch.-Bip. East Feliciana Parish: disturbed soil at roadside just west of Jackson, *Thieret 17255*, 10 May 1964. St. Helena Parish: roadside 3 miles east of Pine Grove, *Thieret 17318*, 15 May 1964. Vermilion Parish: shell ridge in vicinity of University of Southwestern Louisiana Field Station, Redfish Point, west side of Vermilion Bay, *Reese 4183*, 30 April 1961.

Mikania cordifolia (L.) Willd. Iberia Parish: along dirt road in upland woods, Weeks Island, Thieret 16566, 25 October 1963. Lafayette Parish: abundant in clearing in woods near Vermilion River, south side of Lafayette, Reese 6804, 7 October 1963. St. Landry Parish: edge of clearing in woods about 4 miles northwest of Grand Coteau, Thieret 16494, 14 October 1963. St. Mary Parish: at roadside in upland woods, Cote Blanche Island, Thieret 16703, 15 November 1963. This species, first recognized in the Lafayette area by Dr. Robert Kral, is locally common here.—John W. Thieret, *University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana 70506*.

TIGRIDIA PURPUREA (HERBERT) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (IRIDACEAE). — Based on *Nemostylis? purpurea* Herbert, Bot. Mag. 66: t. 3779 (in text, p. 3). 1840. *Eustylis purpurea* (Herbert) Engelmann & Gray, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 236 (Pl. Lindh. I, repr. p. 27). 1845. *Tigridia buccifera* S. Watson, Garden & Forest 2: 412. 1889. Watson's generic assignment for this species was surely correct. He erroneously gave the origin of his supposedly new species as Jalisco, Mexico, cultivated at Cambridge from corns sent by Pringle. Pringle in his diary (ed. Helen Burns Davis, 1936, p. 65) records a trip made expressly to collect quantities of the plant from August 9 to 12, 1889. It was obtained at Pena station, 70 miles east of Laredo, Texas. The plant's name is misspelled as *Tigridia vaccata* in the entry for Aug. 9, but appears correctly in that for Aug. 11. Its identity with *Eustylis purpurea* was noted by Small in 1937 (Addisonia 20: 13). Foster excludes it from *Nemastylis* (Contrib. Gray Herb. 155: 44, 1945), leaving it in *Eustylis*, but in his keys to the indigenous American genera of Iridaceae (l.c. 52—54), the latter genus does not appear. With its deeply cupped and crimped inner tepals and deeply bifid style-arms, this species runs quite satisfactorily to *Tigridia*. It is the northernmost representative of that genus, occurring from extreme southern Texas northeastward to central Louisiana and extreme southern Arkansas (Union Co.: Norphlet, A. J. Hoiberg 496, 13 June 1954 (SMU); "open sandy pine woods"). —Lloyd H. Shinnners.

MACHAERANTHERA PINNATIFIDA (HOOKER) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (COMPOSITAE). —Based on *Diplopappus pinnatifidus* Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Am. 2: 22. 1834. *Amellus spinulosus* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2: 564. 1813 ("1814"). (Not *Machaeranthera spinulosa* Greene, 1899.) *Starkea? pinnata* Nuttall, Gen. 2: 169. 1818. (Illegitimate since *Amellus spinulosus* Pursh is given as synonym, but the specific epithet not adopted.) *Machaeranthera pinnata* (Nuttall) Shinners, Field & Lab. 18: 41. 1950. Since Hooker's epithet is both legitimate and available, it must be adopted in place of Nuttall's. I am indebted to Dr. Marshall C. Johnston for bringing this to my attention. —Lloyd H. Shinnners.